

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 844 第四百四十八號

日四初月一十年十精光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884.

大閏

號十二月二十英華香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
December 18, PHRA CHULACHOMKLAO, British str., 1,011, H. Lightwood, Bangkok.
Dec. 19.—YEN FAT HONG.
December 19, GRENADINE British steamer, 227, Scott, Pakkei 15th December, and Hoihow 17th, General—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.
December 13, KWANG LEE, American steamer, 1,607, Andrews, Whampoa 1st December, General—RUSSELL & CO.
December 19, INDIANAN, German steamer, 895, Massmann, Nagasaki 12th Dec., Coal.
MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO.
December 19, TIENTIN, British steamer, 652, Robinson, Wok 13th Dec., Rice.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.
December 19, EMU, Spanish steamer, 412, F. Blanco, Manila 16th Dec., General—REMEDIOS & CO.
December 19, WENCHOW, British steamer, 560, Milne, from Whampoa, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.
December 19, FURNES ADDY, American ship, 1,044, Macoy, Newcastle 31st Oct., General—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.
December 19, NICOLAS THAYER, Amer. bark, 555, Robt. S. Crosby, Honolulu—Sandwich Islands 16th Nov., Belfast—CAPTAIN.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
19TH DECEMBER.
Martha Davis, Amer. bark for Coba.
Haihong, British bark for Hoihow.
Olympia, German str., for Fuyow.
Escort, Amer. bark for New York.
Baratia, British bark for Nagasaki.
Matura, British bark, for Quinhon.

DEPARTURES.

December 19, NAMOA, British steamer, for East Coast.
December 19, LINSEN, German str., for Kelung.
December 19, YANGTZE, British steamer, for Shanghai.
December 19, OLYMPIA, German steamer, for Fu-yow.
December 19, NAPLES, British str., for Bangkok.
December 19, HAIDONG, British steamer, for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
For Phra Chulachomklao, str., from Bangkok.—12 Chinese.
For Gre-hound, str., from Pakhoi and Hoihow.—33 Chinese.
For Enyu, str., from Manila.—19 Chinese.
For Nicolas Thayer, bark, from Honolulu.—103 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
For Wingang, str., for Singapore.—Mr. T. L. Godlin.
For Namoa, str., for Swatow.—Mr. Liddell.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Phra Chulachomklao reports left Bangkok on the 10th inst., and had strong N.E. monsoon and heavy head seas.
The American bark *Furnes Addy* reports left Newcastle 31st Oct., and had strong winds and heavy seas from Equator with heavy cross seas.

The British steamer *Graphbeam* reports left Pakhoi on the 15th inst., and Hoihow on the 17th, and had moderate N.W. breeze and fine weather throughout.

The American bark *Nicolas Thayer* reports sailed from Honshon November 16th, had moderate winds from E.N.E. to E.S.E. until sighting the Mariana Is., when to the 10th December had heavy gales from S.W. veering to the N. in which less lower force opposed, thence to port Northwesterly winds.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date)
Commodore Cardiff June 19
Elizabeth Liverpool via Cardiff July 23
Irvinclie Cardiff July 25
Eliz. Nicholson Cardiff Aug. 4
Titania London Aug. 18
Gustav & Oscar Cardiff Sept. 3
Chandernagor Penang Sept. 4
Jesus Cabana Hamburg Sept. 17
Landerdale (s) Hamburg Sept. 24
Malbork London Sept. 25
Deutschland Ca'dif Sept. 27
H.R.M.S. Cygnus Plymouth Oct. 8
North American Penang Oct. 11
Pembroke (s) Antwerp via London Oct. 14
Tsefogoro (s) New York Oct. 14
John Knox (s) Liverpool Oct. 15
The Queen's (s) Liverpool Oct. 16
Bresciano (s) Middlesborough Oct. 23
Strathaird (s) Antwerp Oct. 26
Harina Mari (s) Glasgow Oct. 26
Benarig (s) Antwerp via L'don Oct. 27
Hindostan Hamburg Oct. 30
Beavenre (s) Cardiff Oct. 31
Levante (s) London Oct. 31
Birman Wood Penang Nov. 1
Patroclus (s) Liverpool Nov. 4

FOR SALE.

C HAS HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, White SEAL \$19 per case of 12 dozen quarts.
\$20 per case of 2 dozen pints.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LÉVÖVILLE. \$24 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LAROSE. \$12 per case of dozen quarts.
PONTET CANET. \$30 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX. \$7.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT. \$5 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CUTLER PALMER & CO's WINES AND SPIRITS. SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong, 1st January, 1884.

LEONHARDI QUELLE.

N ATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER. Bottled at the Soltau Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, \$3.50 per Case. PUSTAU & CO., Sole Agents. Hongkong, 1st January, 1884.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

G OLD MEDAL PARIS, 1873. Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

INTIMATIONS.

L ANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have opened a new Stock of CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Huntley and Palmer's Xmas PLUM CAKES and Flapjacks, BISCUITS, DASSET BISCUITS, and Assorted Icy WARES.

227, Scott, Pakkei 15th December, and Hoihow 17th, General—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

Cross and Blackwell's elaborated PLUM PUDDINGS and MINCemeat.

Philippe and Canada's Preserved Delicacies

including

Pâté de foie Gras au Naturel

Assorted Game Pâtés

Cep d'Or and Petit Pot

Sardines aux Tomates

Truffes à l'Huile

Truffes à la Serviette

Macédoine de Legumes

Haricots Verts

Crosse & Blackwell's PRESERVED DELICACIES—

Bologna and Truffled

Salami

Oranges, Vanilla, and

Sauces

Assorted Salmon and

Oysters

Caviare

Real Turkey Soups

Chilled Smoked Ox-

Vegetables of all kinds

Salted Cream & Dressings

Potted Meats and Pat-

ties

Horsradish & Herbs

Jams and Jellies

&c., &c., &c.

also

Witshus, Irish, and Suffolk BACON, PRIME YORK HAMS; Gorgonzola, Stilton, Cheddar, Gloucester, and American CHEESES; Calcutta CURRIES, CHIFFONS, and CHUTNEYS; American Canned MEATS, and VEGETABLES.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1884.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 4,400,000.

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS 400,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—

Chairman—A. P. MCLEOD, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. R. B. SASSON

Henry Parker, Esq.

M. Gutz, Esq.

W. H. Forbes, Esq.

C. D. Holmby, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER—

Shanghai—EWEN CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COMPANY.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of

2% per cent. per annum on the daily balance

of fixed Deposits.

For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annnum.

For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annnum.

For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annnum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITORS granted on approved Securities, and

every description of Banking and Exchange

Business.

DRUGS granted on

Banking and Exchange.

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NOTICE

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PHERUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
And
ERATED WATER MAKERS
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders, it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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DEPARTMENT OF IMITATIONS,
EA AND PERUVIAN'S SAUCETHE ORIGINAL AND TRADITIONAL
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
The autograph signature of
Les and Parson on a red
label: "Seld-wiches," the
Proprietors, Worcester, and
Crosse & Blackwell, London.EA AND PERUVIAN'S SAUCE
Greasers and Oilmen
throughout the world.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and three on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to enclose a stamp and address with communication addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent about 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 18th December.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

A despatch from General Lord Wolseley reports that the boats specially constructed for the Nile expedition have fulfilled expectations and that the health of the troops is good.

THE DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 20TH, 1884.

The rebellion in Korea appears to be more serious matter than the brief telegrams first received would lead people to imagine. The rising was on an extensive scale, and it is stated that no less than eight Ministers of State have lost their lives, while the King had to fly to the hills. Owing to the intervention of the Chinese and Japanese troops, His Majesty's safety was secured, but the Queen is reported to be missing, and her fate is now a matter of conjecture.

A body of sailors and marines was promptly landed from the gunboat *Egypt* for the protection of the British Consulate-General; and it is believed that all the foreign residents are safe. With regard to the causes which led to the insurrection, these are still unknown, but it is most probable, as we suggested the other day, that it owes its origin to the reactionary party, who were known to be very discontented with the new progressive policy being developed by the Government. The *Shanghai Courier*, in its issue of the 12th instant, referring to the state of affairs in Korea, before it was known the rebellion had broken out, had the following remarks:—"Things in Korea are not proceeding with perfect smoothness. There is a widespread feeling against the Chinese in that country, and a very strong desire to oust them, mainly on account of their very overbearing demeanour. A large party of the Koreans are patriotic enough to wish to be independent of any foreign protection, and they are assisted sub rosa by the Japanese, who would gladly see transferred to themselves the position which the Chinese now hold in the country. When the last steamer left, there was a whispered story that a rising against the Chinese was imminent, and this has possibly taken active shape by this time." The prophecy as to the revolt turned out to be correct, but we are not at all sure that it is directed against the Chinese alone. It is true that the Chinese troops in the Hermit Kingdom had made themselves very objectionable to the Korean people, who, it was no secret, vastly preferred their room to their company, but it is not to be supposed that the Japanese would incite them to outbreak. The statement made in one of our *Shanghai* telegrams, that the Japanese troops had joined the Chinese soldiers against the rebels to liberate the King, would, if correct, seem still further to bear out the surprise that the movement is directed rather against the native Government than the Chinese military force in the country. Of course it is possible that the revolt is intended primarily as an anti-Chinese demonstration and that the Government merely incurred the anger of the rebels by not insisting upon the withdrawal of the Celestial braves. In that case, however, we should hardly have thought the King would have been placed in jeopardy, which was evidently the fact. The truth probably is that the reactionary party, while eager to overthrow the existing administration, are also inimical to the Chinese, whom they regard as mere immediate instruments in breaking up the long, and carefully preserved isolation of the kingdom. Moreover they resent the interference offered by China during the last outbreak at Seoul, and the abduction of the Dai In Ku by the Chinese General has not yet been forgiven. It is difficult just now to obtain any accurate information from Korea, more especially as the telegraphic communication with that country is interrupted, and the reports received are extremely contradictory. According to a late report it would seem that there has been some collision between the Chinese and Japanese troops, and it is considered possible that the Japanese may take action against China. But all accounts, as we have said, must for the present be taken with great reserve. For our part we think it most unlikely that the Japanese would do anything with a deliberate design of bringing on a new dispute with the Peking Government. The Louchoo dispute is still unsettled, and Japan is too willing to get that running sore removed to desire any aggravation of it.

PRIZE DAY AT THE HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.) inform us that the Bay Line steamer *Bendigo*, from London, left Singapore yesterday morning for this port.

We have received, from Messrs. Fernandes & Sons of Macao, a cargo sheet-almanac for 1885 (Calendario das Chaves Para o Anno de 1885) printed in colors, and very neatly put up. Although it is mainly for the direction of Macao residents, it will be also useful to our Lusitanian friends here.

The British steamer *Duke Tully*, which had to put into Kelung having her boiler tubes damaged, was taken in tow by the steamer *Douglas*, with the object of taking her to Amoy, but she broke adrift on the *Douglas*'s just outside Kelung and had to back to that port. The news arrived here by wire on Tuesday night.

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The following are the Officers of Cathay Chapter, No. 1185, for the ensuing year:

M.E.Z. Camp, J. A. Mosby; E.H. Comp. W. Kerfoot Hughes; E.J. Comp. F. R. C. George; Scriv. Camp, A. O'D. Gourdin; Scriv. N. Comp. R. K. Leigh; P.S. Comp. A. Lister; Dr. Chalmers, Mr. Granville Sharp; Mr. J. B. Coughtrie, and a large number of the parents and friends of the pupils.

Bishop BURTON opened the proceedings by speaking as follows:— "I will begin, sir, by thanking you and the friends who have come to witness our final gathering for the year and to encourage us by your presence. I don't know that there is very much of importance to say, but still I will give a few words. We have had a very good year, and I am glad that we have a good school to give us the school. I think we have got the best out of the school. The marks are encouraging, even if it is only repetition of the newspapers, that they have good memories, though the origin of Mr. Jennings' colonial phraseology." At the same time I don't say that any particular method could be better. A method for the school of that age and has a difficulty of expression. If he is to be given a lesson of that kind he must have something real to him, and then the day after he reproduces it best he can. 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Before the expeditionary force landed he, in conjunction with Gen. Vincenton, concocted the following pledge, which all the journalists were obliged to sign:

"I _____, upon my honour to transmit no information whatever, either in paragraph or by article, column, or otherwise, without first submitting my manuscript to the examination of the officer commanding the expedition, or to such officer or officers as he may designate, that power to, I further declare, that the above pledge will operate in the rigours of martial law."

This document was signed by all the correspondents attached to the expedition. When Farcy's turn came he took the pen. But when he had done so he said to Fergomed: "I am a fool, I have done nothing like it before."

"General! I sign this document only because I am a fool, I have done nothing like it before, but the truth touching such matters as may come under my roof, I could not communicate the expedition. But I warn you, sir, that I shall speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth touching such matters as may come under my roof." And a dimpled glance at the General, Camille withdrew.

The old General was too much annoyed to conceal his wrath. He did what perhaps most men would have done—he set a trap for the footsteps of Farcy.

The exploit was successful. Two evenings after the spy detected the journalist, under a disguise, quitting the camp. He followed and saw him deposit a large envelope in one of the minor post-offices upon the frontier. He was at once arrested and conducted to Fergomed's headquarters.

"Alo!" said the General, "at it already, my fine fellow. Well, what have we here?" and he seized and broke open the envelope. "Hum—addressed to La France. Evidently some correspondence which you were sending without my knowledge."

"Yes, General," said Farcy, calmly. "Let us see what is in it." And Fergomed, with the letter in his hand, opened the envelope. "Hum—addressed to La France. Evidently some correspondence which you were sending without my knowledge."

"General," said Farcy, coldly, "permit me to remind you that you are violating private correspondence."

"Private correspondence? Bah!" retorted Fergomed. "Very private, indeed; all Paris will know it in another day," and he resumed his reading.

"There are some severe strictures in the letter upon the conduct of the campaign. Fergomed's reading was interrupted by a cough, and when he finished his pipe with wrath:

"So," said he, grimly, "you consider yourself competent to judge of the operations of a General in the field, do you? Well, sir, who shall have a taste of military law to add your knowledge of military affairs?"

Farcy did not defend himself. A court-martial was immediately convened. Its proceedings were summary—its sentence short: "Compte Farcy is condemned to be shot at six in the morning."

It was then midnight. The doomed man was placed in charge of a lieutenant and a squad of soldiers, put upon a special train and was borne swiftly to the capital city, where the execution was to take place.

At 5.30 o'clock the train dashed into the city. It passed under the walls where Albert Grévy, the Governor-General, lives in state. The windows were brightly lighted and the strains of a waltz were borne to the ears of the prisoner. The Governor was giving a ball.

"You have half an hour in which to prepare for death," said the lieutenant, coolly. "Would you like to have me send for a priest?"

"I suppose," said Farcy, "you will grant my last request?"

"Yes."

"Then let me go to the ball. I would like to have a waltz before I die."

The officer bowed and repaired to M. Grévy's palace.

"The request shall be granted," said the president's brother. "Who could refuse a dying man's request? Bring him here; he shall dance with my daughter."

And it was done. The last moments of his life were spent upon a hall-floor.

At 6 o'clock the officer spoke:

"The file is waiting," said he.

"Let us go," said Farcy. He saluted the general, and when the file was awaiting him, he refused to allow his eyes to be bandaged, and demanded permission to give the word of command.

"May all journalists do as you have done," said he, "it is their duty." Then folding his arms he cried:

"Fire!"

The crash of the muskets rang out on the morning air. Camille Farcy fell dead, pierced with balls.

The vengeance of General Fergomed was accomplished—Paris Figras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 10th December.

OPTUM.

Quotations are—

Males (New) \$330 per pixel, alota of 14 catties.

Males (2 years Old) \$340 14 to 18.

Males (3 years Old) \$350 3 to 33 catties.

Patna (New) 6084 per chest.

Patna (Old) 5773

Banaras (New) 605 to 6074

Banaras (Old) 5773

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand 8/6

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/6

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/7

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/7

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/7

On PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 4.50

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.57

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 2224

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight 731

Private, 30 days' sight 731

Prato, 30 days' sight 731

SHAKESPEARE.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—116

per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$460 per share, ex div.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$64 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share.

Yardang Insurance Association—Tls. 178 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$175 per share, ex div.

On The Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 143 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$87 per share, buy share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$32 per share, Sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$37 per share, Sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$20 per cent. prem., buy share.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$33 per share, prem.

Indo-China Navigation Co.'s Shares—30 per cent. discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—\$39 per cent. discount.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—Par, nominal.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$120 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—106

per share, Sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$69

per share, Sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$143 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$110 per share.

Pearl River Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.

Solangor Kinta Mining Company—\$10 per share.

Pearl Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 25 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial's Loan of 1881—1 per cent. dis.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Fawcett & Co.'s Almanac.)

December 10th.

Temperature 65°

Humidity 65%

Direction of wind N.E.

Force of wind 2

Weather b.

Barometer 30.25

Wind 30.40

Pressure 30.27

Temperature 65.5

Humidity 65%

Direction of wind N.E.

Force of wind 2

Weather b.

Barometer 30.25

Wind 30.40

Pressure 30.27

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Force of wind 2

Weather b.

EXTRACTS.

ADJUSTMENT.

The tree of Faith its boughs must shed,
That never Heavens the living ones can climb.

The fate must fail, though from our shores of time
The old cannot be heard; "Great Pan is dead!"

That will is Kara's, from his high place hark'd;

This sharp soul is Evil, undivot'd.

Carth's sword, an angel sent of God,

Treading with life the waters of the world.

Even as they break the winds of the Spirit blow;

To turn or break our century-tossed waves;

Sends shift and waste, the rock alone remains;

Where, left of Heaven, the strong tides come and go;

Ard storm-abounds, rent by thunderbolts and wind;

Leaves, free from mist, the portmanteau stars behind.

Therefore I trust, although we're scattered wide,

Both true and false seem friend;

I will hold

With never light my reverence for the old,

And end my births of Providence.

No man is lost; the angels in him look down.

Unsaddled on the week of schemes and crosses;

Love you remains, its treasury of good deals.

Counseled in base-field and peopled town;

Truth is charmed life; the inward Ward survives,

And day by day its restoration brings;

Faith, hope, and charity, whatever things

Which cannot be slain, stand. Still lives

Jesus Christ of whom the letter told,

And the new gospel verifies the old.

JONAH G. WHITNEY, in the *Amherst Review*.

THE VALIYE SULTANA.

About sixty years ago a Circassian girl named Ferter Piali was sold in the slave market of Constantinople. Her purchaser was the chief cook of Sultan Mahmud the Great. Many of the Circassian girls are very beautiful, and some are highly educated.

This poor girl was neither. Destiny, which had denied her beauty and education, had apparently condemned her to remain always a scullion in the Sultan's kitchen. Instead, however, she was to become the greatest lady in the land. During a period of several score years she was, more than any other person, to sway and control the Ottoman Empire. Her life reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights, only the Arabian Nights are romance and fancy, while her story which we are told, is true.

One day, laden down with utensils which she was to rub and polish, she passed out of the great door of the kitchen, and sat down to do her work in the shade of some trees. The Sultan at that moment was gazing from the window of his palace, and his eyes fell on the busy girl. Something in the earnestness and energy of her movements fired his attention. With the whim of an Eastern despot, he said to an attendant: "Bring that girl to me; let me see if she can talk." Obediently she left her work and approached the palace, never drowsing her eyes on her way to a throne. In his abrupt, imperious way, the Sultan asked her questions, and was astonished at the dignity and self-possession of her replies. That a woman, slave or free, should not tremble like a leaf in his presence, was something new. Then ensued the old story over again—the story of King Cupheus and the beggar maid, but in this case it could not be said, "She was more fair than words can say." The slave girl became the Sultan's favourite wife. Three years after she gave birth to a son, who is known to later history as Sultan Abdal-Aziz, and her ascendancy over her imperial husband became complete. With the stormy politics of Mahmud's reign she had nothing to do, keeping aloof from all state questions, and devoting herself only to her son.

In 1853, when the Prince Abdal-Aziz was nine years old, Mahmud died, and an elder son, Abdul-Medjid succeeded.

The new sovereign kept Ferter Piali and her son under the strictest surveillance, and the two remained prisoners, isolated from the world till Abdal-Medjid died, in 1861. During those twenty-two long years no mother could have been more devoted. Her everything was centered in her son. She ignorant of books, it is said not knowing even how to read, understanding no language save her own, was nevertheless a woman of great shrewdness and of remarkable native force of mind. As far as in her lay she did her best to protect the often endangered son, and to develop the character of her son. Her maternal love was not unrewarded. When at last he mounted the throne his mother truly reigned with him. His constant filial devotion was the brightest feature in Sultan Abdal-Aziz's career. All matters of State he discussed with her, and it is believed that he never decided any question contrary to her advice. This arose from no lack of character on his part, but because son and mother had become almost each apart of the other during those twenty-two years of hardship and suffering, and thought us one.

Seated upon a throne, she never forgot the class with which her earliest years were spent, and to which by blood she belonged. Her name, whenever it was known, was a synonym for unostentatious benevolence. Her benefactions were indeed mostly devoted to the co-religionists of her own Mohammedan creed; still her purse and her heart were never silent to the suffering and wretched of other faiths. Comparatively little of her wealth was spent upon herself. Mosques, baths, schools, hospitals for the needy classes, were the stocks in which her gold was invested.

The strength of Mohammanism is found in the intense fanaticism of the Mohammedan women. Probably there is no other class of women on earth who are so contented with their customs and conditions as are they. Certainly no woman was more fanatical than the Sultan's mother. The Empress Eugenia visited Constantinople, and resided during her stay in the palace of Bayezid. Immediately on the Empress's departure the Valide caused the palace to be refurbished throughout, that no furniture should remain which had been defiled by a Grecian.

Ohio, in a bitter winter, one of the ladies of the Sultan's harem suffered from colds. The physician ordered them all to wear flannels. But the Valide Sultan did not wear a woman in a Sultan's harem had ever worn flannels, and hence none ever should wear them. So all continued to shiver, and some of them died.

Then conquests were made, and European boots she denominated as temptation of the evil one, and always wore herself the thinnest of slippers and the thinnest of cloths round her head. Still, when considerations of State and the welfare of her son required it, she could brush her scruples and bend like a willow.

Turkey had two great statesmen, Pasa Pasha and Ali Pasa. While they lived they were upheld by her support. They died, and no great leader was left save Mihmet Pasha, whose loyalty was a matter of doubt.

"Now," said the Valide, "Russia, of all countries, can do us most harm; so it is first necessary Russia should be our friend." Most earnestly she favoured a Russo-Turkish alliance, and in this she unfeignedly succeeded.

Circassian lady was right. "England is a red to pierce our land," said she, almost in the words of Lucretia. She sympathized with the Sultan in his love for the army and fleet. Once she lay to the troops, as her own imperial gift, 25,000 American rifles and forty Krupp cannon. Midhat Pasha's revolution in 1875 heralded her party, but her power herself and her son from power. Five days later her son was dead, and she lonely and penniless, was left a pensioner, hopeless and broken-hearted, 65 years old. Nine years she lived, dependent for bread on the uncles of her son, inhabiting a humble, closely-guarded structure in the shadow of the palace that had been the scene of her

early imperial love, her first imprisonment in her widowhood, and then had beheld her crowned with undisputed power.

A short time ago, at the age of 74, she died. She had tasted every of human experience—slavery, love, sorrow, power, devotion, pain—and had drained each cup to its dregs. At her funeral there was no longer reason for her enemies to fear her. Everything was forgotten save the virtues that had adorned her, and the exalted stations she had filled. The Circassian slave, sold, entombed, dethroned, imprisoned, enthroned anew, and again buried from power, dead in loneliness and wretchedness, was buried in a pomp unknown for any Muslim woman since the days of Roxalana. The princess of the Imperial house walked after her remains. The Grand Vizier and the Sheriff of Islam, the one, next to the Sultan, the head of the State, and the other, the head of the church, for the Empire—the ministers of the Cabinet, great civil officers, and those of the army and fleet, walked beside or followed her coffin.

Leaving with life the waters of the world.

Even as they break the winds of the Spirit blow;

To turn or break our century-tossed waves;

Send shift and waste, the rock alone remains;

Where, left of Heaven, the strong tides come and go;

Ard storm-abounds, rent by thunderbolts and wind;

Leaves, free from mist, the portmanteau stars behind.

Therefore I trust, although we're scattered wide,

Both true and false seem friend;

I will hold

With never light my reverence for the old,

And end my births of Providence.

No man is lost; the angels in him look down.

Unsaddled on the week of schemes and crosses;

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And day by day its restoration brings;

Faith, hope, and charity, whatever things

Which cannot be slain, stand. Still lives

Jesus Christ of whom the letter told,

And the new gospel verifies the old.

JONAH G. WHITNEY, in the *Amherst Review*.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.

For the protection of all profits belong to Policyholders and their dependents are made annually.

Statement for Year Ending

31st DECEMBER, 1883.

Accrued Funds \$21,379,944.

Surplus and Reserve Fund Accrued \$2,129,333.

Total to valuation made by the Government \$2,129,333.

Income for year 1883 \$2,717,595.

G. SETON LINDSAY,

Res. Manager.

Department of the East—BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & CO.

Agents, Hongkong.

1191.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, or London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLYWOOD, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

A REMARKABLE WELL.

The discovery of a electric spring in Ithaca, New York, was made purely by accident, and the discoverer, the New York Times says, has been careful not to publish its great value until the plausibility of its genuineness is established.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1%, net per Annnum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. GOUGHTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882.

D. HENRY'S FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class Estates—\$1.

On Second-class Estates—\$1.

On First-class Godowns—\$1.

On Second-class Godowns—\$1.

On Merchandise stored—\$1.

On First-class Chinese Tenements—\$2.

On Second-class Chinese Tenements—\$2.

DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & CO.

Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEM SIX, Pres. Eng.

WONG CHOW, Pres. Eng.

CAN LI CHOU, Pres. Q. HOI CHUN, Eng.

THE COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, on behalf of all its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2 Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents.

Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877, IN HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at Current Tariff Rates, to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

PTUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1884.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES from FIRST-CLASS RISKS at Current Tariff Rates, to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates, to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 18